

## TERMS FOR 1877.

The Vermont Farmer is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays, for the year 1877, at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance. Single copies are sold at 10 cents. The paper is sent to subscribers by mail, and is not returned unless ordered. The paper is sent to subscribers by mail, and is not returned unless ordered. The paper is sent to subscribers by mail, and is not returned unless ordered.

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two inch cubit to the stature of his paper—so as to be ready for the good time coming. By the way, friend Henry, if you will advocate the new county with three dead at the "Falls," we will be mild in our opposition, for there would be a grain of sense in it. We wish the Register and Times much success, though for the Times we have the stronger feeling as our tent was once very pleasantly pitched within its bailiwick, and its weekly visits was as fresh and genial and smiling as its editor. It has had success, it has deserved it, and it deserves it never more than to-day.

WE HAVE JUST received the list of losses or death claims paid by the Aton during the last month, and as we carry a policy of that company have looked it over in connection with some other facts pertaining to insurance. The company paid out during the month over \$82,000 and for the year 1876 \$1,227,237.62, and during its existence since 1850 it has paid to its policy holders a little over thirty million dollars. We were interested in looking over the list of deaths for December to see the goodly number of farmers who had wisely taken policies. In December there were eight farmers, two lawyers, three physicians, three merchants, and other classes in proportion, besides a thoughtful Mrs. Brown, a housekeeper of Illinois who had a policy of two thousand dollars. In the death of policy holders in December, in all twenty-eight, the farmers were insured for nearly twenty-one thousand dollars. A little over one-fourth of the entire losses paid by the company during that month was to the families of farmers. We wish farmers would pay more attention to this matter and not leave their families to suffer as is too often the case. We speak of this company as personally interested in it, and we like its management; at some future time we will speak of other good companies.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS have just closed their annual session at Bennington. Col. Mead was on hand, and by his genial presence did not a little to make all go well, while his opening address was full of wise counsel to guide and inspire his associates. The entire session was characterized by great enthusiasm, prudence and wisdom, and we are inclined to think the state will owe its completed redemption from the rum power to the Good Templars' active, vigilant, and persistent efforts. They have the sense to see that something more than legal enactments are needed, that the thing is a sound and active and devoted Christian purpose, and public sentiment to inspire, guide and sustain in the work of suppressing and extirpating the liquor traffic. We bid them God speed in their work, and pledge them our right hand of fellowship in this noble cause of "Faith, Hope and Charity," and assure them that the FARMER will do its part toward creating and sustaining the right kind of public sentiment in behalf of this great work. Towards rum, political corruption, and licentiousness—three legitimate children of the devil—the attitude of the FARMER will be that of uncompromising, outspoken and unceasing hostility to the end, as this world and our own race were made for better, purer and higher things, and we propose to do our share toward inaugurating the better era.

THE BOSTON HERALD of Sunday morning had a most excellent editorial on the position of Messrs. Geo. F. Hoar, Wm. A. Wheeler, and Wm. P. Frye in respect to the Louisiana returning board. Let it be remembered that the board who "returned" Kellogg as governor in 1874 is the same who returned Hayes electors in 1876, and that this Hoar-Wheeler committee then said the board's action was "no validity and is entitled to no respect," while now they try to defend this board, especially by calling attention to Chairman Wells' services during the rebellion. "He was a faithful union man." So was John F. Butler a union man in New Orleans, but—well time would fail to tell of now. Now of this same Wells Geo. Sheridan said in 1867, "Gov. Wells is a political trickster and dishonest man." Again he said, "his conduct has been as seditious as the mail left in the dust by the movement of a snake." The Herald has done a good service in putting all these things together so that we can get a full view of the rascally conduct of those men. If the republicans party gets the president on the returns of this board unsupported by evidence so full and clear and convincing that honest men of either party cannot doubt, it gets a millstone about the neck which will drag it to ruin and oblivion. The peril of the hour for either party is in this, that to take the presidency with any real valid grounds of suspicion of fraud is sure death, and therefore with our republican sympathies we rather see Tilden declared elected than have Hayes inaugurated unless the investigations in Louisiana clearly prove that he had the majority of the votes cast. To rest in the returns of that board is to invite party death.

THE SCHOOL-MISTRESS is wanted—perhaps friend Leavenworth of Randolph has one ready. A letter from the West in which we are told how people secure "successes" out there, of the "small creeks" whose perennial waters refresh man and beast and field alike; of the price of "cattle" per head; the "yield" of "wheat" per acre; that potatoes are "scarce," how high the price of "chickens" is; "grashoppers" are the corn till there was a very small "yield;" when the "next" "famine" of school opens; the "anyone" but "parish green" says him under the green turf; that the industrious farmer can "raise" the tubers, though millions of the eggs will hatch as they are "deposited from the eggs to Texas" and will go through the country next "summer seeking how crop they may devour;" and when that fatal day comes, all the poor farmer can do is to "stand and see his labor go as before a fieri." In face of such an impending doom, it is gratifying to learn that "Calves" are cheap; also that a new school "house" has been erected at fearful expense; it "appears" to him that corn growing in this state is not "profitable," and he would "suffer" the property of "putting" on more manure, when he "Gulnot" we could secure an "unclean" crop, that was his experience while in Vermont, though now he lives "whir" he can do better; regrets that his county has not more "Steers feeding;" says many are wintering their stock on "bunch grass," as the only expense is that of "hurdling;" saw a "herd of 7000 calves;"

declares "there is some very nice farms here" has visited "flat valley" of farms beauty and richness he "will" write again; and finally he most "respectfully" asks his friends to go into the business of "raising" "thinner bread stock."

MR. PRESIDENT ALEXIS CARWELL, D. D., L. L. D., of Brown University, died Monday at his home in Providence, at the age of 78 years. He was a marked man, both as a thinker and instructor; a man of remarkable clearness and accuracy of thought and method; his meteorological observations for a series of years were published by the Smithsonian Institution. He was also a very genial man, a most ready and happy wit, and we have seen large audiences convulsed with laughter again and again by his impromptu and telling utterances. He was connected with Brown University some fifty years, and no member of its faculty made a more distinct and permanent impression on as many minds as he, save President Wayland, and while that college has a name and history the fame of Dr. Carwell will remain secure. He was a poor boy, the son of a farmer—let us say young man—but he wanted an education, determined to have it and succeeded. He told the story of his struggles himself a few years ago at the "alumni dinner" in Boston, and we commended it to the young men of Vermont as a model worthy of imitation.

"I well remember when I was at work in the field with my father, who was a farmer, it was in 'working time,' an expression which I have no doubt, is a great mystery to young gentlemen here this evening. I told him that I wanted to go to college. He replied that it would cost all his farm to send me to college. However, I got his consent at last, and left my home and walked west of the way to Providence. I went with the idea of working hard, as, indeed, I had to work, for I had hardly a dollar in my pocket. In due time I got through college. Soon I found something to do, and have kept very busy ever since until quite recently."

He was also a very shrewd business man, and amassed a good property; was president of a bank and of the screw manufacturing company, at one time if not when he died.

FROM A RECENT TIDAL ORLANDS county, we are satisfied that Barton Landis is to be the future seat of the county. It is the most central, the trains will naturally go north and south at seasonable hours of the morning and evening; there is ample space for the buildings on the broad plateau above the village; the general air of culture and morality of the people was above what we expected, and we went to church and looked them over, and such was our zeal that we rode up Brownington's airy heights to the afternoon service. There saw the old stone boarding house, and the re-modelled academy, which has a history of which its friends and alumni may well be proud; went inside the ancient church made sacred and dear to many by precious experiences; looked at the residence of that well-known, venerable and deeply beloved servant of man and God—R. H. Hall, LL. D., and have not forgiven ourselves that we did not go and leave our word of cheer and tribute of love and respect; looked up and down that street with its long row of beautiful trees, the native rock maples; shook hands with a few new found friends, and returned to the Landing. As we returned the "beautiful snow" had ceased to fall and the view from the hills of Brownington as they sloped toward the Landing was one of rare loveliness, so new and fresh and pure everything seemed, while the landscape—should we say "snowscape"—had so many elements of variety and beauty as to impress itself into the memory. People at the Landing are wide-awake and full of enterprise, believe in temperance, good morals and religion; make no fuss about their "manifest destiny," and are treated as with rare cordiality and a hospitality which left nothing to be desired. We may say in passing that navigation is closed and European travelers go to Portland, Boston or Quebec by rail. But when we saw that stage dragged through the snow by a pair of horses—none too fat, by the way—all the way from lonely fringing, we were amazed beyond measure that the county buildings should remain year after in a place like that. It would take half the winter to get a prisoner from the Landing out there, and when he was landed he would break that model jail the first night, and pitch his tent toward the Canadian border. We vote for the "Landing."

Sauce for Goose and Gander. Somewhere in the annals of literature there is an old adage to the intent that the sauce which is suitable for the quiet domestic goose is equally adapted to the sensitive palate of the more boisterous gander. Without entering into the gastric merits of the question, we are inclined to believe it true; it has the aroma of the ages about it; and its unanswerable logic; the great men of the past, the Cæsars, the Charlemagnes, the Machiavellis, the Fredericks, the Napoleons, and the Wellingtons were trained and achieved successes through the courage and practical wisdom which it inspired! Nor are its resources for good yet exhausted; it is the Patience of the ages, galling men to-day as of old. The evidences of this are near at hand. Indeed it is refreshing to see how the republican party organs commend the wisdom of representative Benjamin H. Hill of Georgia in refusing to follow the footsteps of his party. Mr. Hill says, and no one can fail to commend his words and spirit: "I am absolutely dead to party, and shall not speak as my best judgment shall dictate for the peace and prosperity of the country." And every republican paper commends Mr. Hill's course, and they do well. Mr. Hill's attitude is the FARMER's attitude; it is the attitude of ex-Gov. Bullock, of President Seelye, of Carl Schurz, of the lamented Sumner, of hundreds and thousands of men less known than those mentioned. Yes, and the republican papers, almost without exception try to read out of the mouths of such party leaders as Chandler and Morton and Butler. Does a decent man suppose that Charles Sumner was a little mean trickster, or that Gov. Bullock is a demagogue, or that Mr. Seelye, whom the cultured, high-toned friends of

Amherst college have selected as the successor of the lamented President Stearns, is anything but a gentleman? Does any one suppose that these men are any less wise, or manly, or patriotic than Mr. Hill? Yet it is, in mean, disreputable, almost treacherous conduct for them to take the same attitude towards their party, which Mr. Hill takes towards his. For these men to think and speak and act as they do, imperils the position, pay, emoluments of thousands of the postmasters, collectors, and armies of federal officials all over the land: for Mr. Hill to think, speak and act as he does, not only does not threaten the position of these men, but has a tendency, they think, to make them more secure in their positions. Hence for Mr. Hill to do as he does is the highest type of patriotism and statesmanship, but for the same thing in the highest degree reprehensible, yes, it is all but treason! It does make a difference whose corpus are pinched, does it not?

What They Say. There has been a strong desire on the part of not a few of the old friends of the FARMER to know something about its present character and promise. The desire and consequent inquiry is both natural and legitimate, and we are glad to know that many of its early friends have interest enough in the FARMER to make these inquiries. To answer a part of these questions, we reproduce some extracts from a few of the letters received at this office from those best capable of judging, so that those who are strangers to the new management may have the authority of those competent to guide. The first and ablest editor of the FARMER—T. H. Hoskins, M. D.,—after reading the first and second issues of the paper under the present editor's control, wrote him as follows:

"If I may judge by the issues I have seen, you are the right man in the right place, and I shall have no doubt that the old friends of the paper will rally to it with enthusiasm and give it a circulation and influence as great as it ever had. The time is ripe for an independent newspaper in this state, and if you can sustain that position you may be sure of success."

Later he wrote again on this wise: "The last two numbers of the FARMER confirm the promise of the first two since you took your seat. I particularly admire your notice of Miss Smiley."

From C. Horace Hubbard, who so long and ably edited the agricultural page of the paper, frequent and hearty words of appreciation and encouragement have been received. On one occasion he wrote: "New volumes open as crisp and fresh as any I ever had a diet of celery," and again "I enjoy the FARMER. It is fresh and racy as the best," and again, "Hubbard goes it bravely, and is way ahead of his predecessors."

A prominent man and one of the leading grangers of Franklin county writes in a business letter, "it is by far the best in Vermont." A well-known man in Washington county says, "You will not judge me a flatterer when I say, as I do in all sincerity, that I consider the FARMER much improved since its editorial control became yours."

Among the most noted foreigners are Sir Anthony Rothchild, one of the famed bankers; M. Dik, the lamented statesman of Hungary; John Forrester, the biographer of Dickens and others; Sir John Taylor Coleridge, the well-known jurist, and a nephew, we think, of the author of "Christal," Baroness Hansen, whose husband, celebrated as an author and diplomatist, died some years since; George Smith, the young and promising Assyrian explorer; Baron Sagar, Sir John Young, late Governor-General of Canada; Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope's faithful and able Secretary of State.

Gradually the people, at least the candid, honest leaders of public thought, are coming to their senses, and the enlightening influence of a few weeks time is wonderful to behold. A few weeks ago Hon. E. P. Wall, of Montpelier, a man of large experience in public affairs, an ex-congressman also, published a two-column article in the Montpelier Watchman to show that it was Mr. Ferry's right and duty to count the electoral vote, not that he was enjoined to do it by express statute, but he was bound to do it by precedent running from Washington to Lincoln. Soon after, Hon. C. W. Willard wrote an article in the old Freeman to show that Mr. Ferry had no such right, and last week Mr. Willard came to his task again, and we submit that any candid mind who can read the articles of these two men and not see that Mr. Walton's is the partisan's view and treatment of the subject, is capable of feats of mental legismanship of which we cannot boast. Mr. Walton had a point to make, and he made it by straining and inferring to the last extremity. Mr. Willard came to his work with the spirit of the old Hebrew whose ultimate appeal ever was, "To the law and to the testimony;" he took up the old records for the sole purpose of learning what events transpired, and how they transpired; and he quoted enough of these in number, and enough of the record of each event to show that the counting of the electoral vote was the conjoint work of both houses, the house and the senate, and the president presiding. Mr. Willard showed very strong party zeal; Mr. Walton a clear head, a calm, self-possessed purpose by which he went to the core of the matter without party bias, another illustration of the superior advantage of the statesman's position over that of the partisan in such great national crises as the present. The statesman's work is to learn what the right or truth is, and to that abide; the partisan must make his party in the right at all hazards, and it is very frequently a most difficult task. We are glad to find so thorough a republican as Mr. Curtis, in Harper's Weekly, giving utterance to such sentiments as these:

"Each house cannot be the sole arbiter. There must be a union of action; there must therefore be concession. The assumption of Mr. Morton in his report, that the president of the senate is, *ex necessitate rei*, the final and sole judge of the validity of the certificates, must be regarded as equally untenable with Mr. Forster Knott's proposition that the senate shall be swamped by the mere members of the house."

When such sentiments prevail the beginning of the end appears. If this state had

Neerology of Vermont. From the Boston Journal—As our own record is "over the mountain," we construct the following list of the more prominent persons of our own state who have died during the year. We append to it the names of some who were once residents of the state, as well as the most distinguished in other parts of the country or the world at large. Luther Newcomb, Montpelier; John A. Stevens, St. Johnsbury; Dr. Robinson, 94 years old, the oldest man in Bennington; Joseph Gould, Northfield; Paul T. Sweet, Burlington; Reuben Daniels, Woodstock; George G. Hunt, St. Albans; Dr. Abram Lowell, Chester; N. Z. Abbott, Weston; Rev. J. Rogers, Swanton; Geo. L. Stone, St. Albans; J. W. Wheeler, of the Freeman, Montpelier; Judge Isaac F. Redfield, at Charlotte; Josiah Clark, Rochester; George H. Walworth, Newport; Dea. J. Blackmister, Ludlow; P. O. Sargent, Chester; Judge Daniel P. O. Sargent, Chester; S. Howe, Rutland; Judge Ezra J. Judd, Brandon; Rev. E. M. Sherman, Claremont; Dr. Eliahu Paul, Middletown; Dr. Paget, Derby; W. Keyes, Reading; William Whitford, Addison; Frank W. Harris, Brattleboro; Rev. C. P. Freeman, Townsend; Fayette M. Marsh, Sheldon; J. T. Allen, Newport; Judge H. Russell, over 30 years Judge of Probate, Bristol; J. S. Carpenter, Bennington; Luther Pease, Hartford; Ferdinand Tyler, Brattleboro; James Graham, South Peacham; Col. Wright, Starkboro, a veteran of the war of 1812; Rev. Joseph Underwood, East Hardwick; Dea. Daniel Thompson, Brattleboro; Dr. O. W. Drew, Waterbury; Wm. Fuller, St. Johnsbury; Rev. M. R. Peck, Brookfield; Louis V. A. Hurl, Burlington, Vermont's Centenarian, being 104 years; Hartwell Powers, Ferrisburgh, another veteran of 1812; Thomas Bartlett, Ex. Lyndon; H. R. Dyer, Rutland; Capt. C. C. Cody, Middlebury; Ephraim Mills, Burlington; Hiram Hollows, St. Albans; Charles Bancroft, Montpelier; Sewall Palfam, Ludlow; Hon. Nathan Sprague, Brandon; Hon. Thomas E. Powers, Woodstock; Rev. Benjamin Shaw, an anti-slavery lecturer, Landgrove.

J. S. Adams, the first and very popular secretary of our board of education; N. P. Foster, D. D., so many years a pastor in Burlington, and Rev. B. D. Ames, at one time settled in Charlotte, are among old Vermonters who have passed away.

Of the great ones over whose graves the centennial year closed are that eminent philanthropist, Dr. S. G. Howe, Horace Bushnell, D. D., the eminent preacher and theologian; W. S. Robinson, better known as "Warrington" of the N. Y. Tribune and Springfield Republican; O. A. Bronson, of Bronson's Republic, a most vigorous and bellicose man; Hon. Reverdy Johnson, A. T. Stewart, the princely merchant; ex-Gov. Clifford, Dr. Hall, of the Journal of Health; President William A. Stearns, of Amherst College; Geo. Custer, ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia; Charlotte Cushman, the world-renowned tragedienne; Gen. W. F. Bartlett, Speaker Kirk, Bishops James of the Methodist, and Cummings of the Reformed Episcopal churches; F. P. Blair, General Bragg and Granger.

Among the most noted foreigners are Sir Anthony Rothchild, one of the famed bankers; M. Dik, the lamented statesman of Hungary; John Forrester, the biographer of Dickens and others; Sir John Taylor Coleridge, the well-known jurist, and a nephew, we think, of the author of "Christal," Baroness Hansen, whose husband, celebrated as an author and diplomatist, died some years since; George Smith, the young and promising Assyrian explorer; Baron Sagar, Sir John Young, late Governor-General of Canada; Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope's faithful and able Secretary of State.

Gradually the people, at least the candid, honest leaders of public thought, are coming to their senses, and the enlightening influence of a few weeks time is wonderful to behold. A few weeks ago Hon. E. P. Wall, of Montpelier, a man of large experience in public affairs, an ex-congressman also, published a two-column article in the Montpelier Watchman to show that it was Mr. Ferry's right and duty to count the electoral vote, not that he was enjoined to do it by express statute, but he was bound to do it by precedent running from Washington to Lincoln. Soon after, Hon. C. W. Willard wrote an article in the old Freeman to show that Mr. Ferry had no such right, and last week Mr. Willard came to his task again, and we submit that any candid mind who can read the articles of these two men and not see that Mr. Walton's is the partisan's view and treatment of the subject, is capable of feats of mental legismanship of which we cannot boast. Mr. Walton had a point to make, and he made it by straining and inferring to the last extremity. Mr. Willard came to his work with the spirit of the old Hebrew whose ultimate appeal ever was, "To the law and to the testimony;" he took up the old records for the sole purpose of learning what events transpired, and how they transpired; and he quoted enough of these in number, and enough of the record of each event to show that the counting of the electoral vote was the conjoint work of both houses, the house and the senate, and the president presiding. Mr. Willard showed very strong party zeal; Mr. Walton a clear head, a calm, self-possessed purpose by which he went to the core of the matter without party bias, another illustration of the superior advantage of the statesman's position over that of the partisan in such great national crises as the present. The statesman's work is to learn what the right or truth is, and to that abide; the partisan must make his party in the right at all hazards, and it is very frequently a most difficult task. We are glad to find so thorough a republican as Mr. Curtis, in Harper's Weekly, giving utterance to such sentiments as these:

"Each house cannot be the sole arbiter. There must be a union of action; there must therefore be concession. The assumption of Mr. Morton in his report, that the president of the senate is, *ex necessitate rei*, the final and sole judge of the validity of the certificates, must be regarded as equally untenable with Mr. Forster Knott's proposition that the senate shall be swamped by the mere members of the house."

When such sentiments prevail the beginning of the end appears. If this state had

in congress the statesman of Montpelier instead of the bustling man who sends flaming dispatches back from Louisiana to fire the hearts of the partisans of this state, the cause of good government would be greatly promoted. Mr. Curtis further says: "In the case of Louisiana it is hard not to feel that there was a sharp contest on both sides, that each side was more intent on making a good case than of ascertaining and presenting the truth." Statesmanship demands the truth, partnership the triumph of party. We are dying of an abundance of the latter, as well as from a lack of the former; but let us be grateful that the men who love their country more than they love their party are multiplying every day.

Wise Leadership.—This is what the Journal of Education says of the efforts recently made by the president and faculty at Middlebury to raise the standard of a college "fit." Though it gave some dissatisfaction at the time, it is already bearing fruit both to the good and glory of Dr. Hulbert and his college:

"President Hulbert of Middlebury, commences his administration under the most favorable circumstances, and with a firm determination to elevate the standard of scholarship, both in the college, and in the preparatory schools which supply it. In this purpose he should be sustained by every college president, and by every high school teacher. The responsibility of fixing the standard of qualifications rests with the united college presidents, and the fitting schools will furnish just what the colleges may demand. It has been a great drawback to advanced scholarship, when one college was willing to become an asylum for rejected applicants to other institutions. Such a policy may temporarily gain students, but it is at the expense of character and scholarship. It doesn't pay in the end. College presidents should stand shoulder to shoulder in a jealous defense of a higher range of learning, and they will secure it as soon as they make the demand of preparatory schools, and stick to it. The time is at hand when the leading institutions of New England should resolve to pass men who are innocent of a knowledge of the rudiments, and whose acquaintance with Latin and Greek and mathematics is of the most superficial character."

## Neerology of Vermont.

From the Boston Journal—As our own record is "over the mountain," we construct the following list of the more prominent persons of our own state who have died during the year. We append to it the names of some who were once residents of the state, as well as the most distinguished in other parts of the country or the world at large. Luther Newcomb, Montpelier; John A. Stevens, St. Johnsbury; Dr. Robinson, 94 years old, the oldest man in Bennington; Joseph Gould, Northfield; Paul T. Sweet, Burlington; Reuben Daniels, Woodstock; George G. Hunt, St. Albans; Dr. Abram Lowell, Chester; N. Z. Abbott, Weston; Rev. J. Rogers, Swanton; Geo. L. Stone, St. Albans; J. W. Wheeler, of the Freeman, Montpelier; Judge Isaac F. Redfield, at Charlotte; Josiah Clark, Rochester; George H. Walworth, Newport; Dea. J. Blackmister, Ludlow; P. O. Sargent, Chester; Judge Daniel P. O. Sargent, Chester; S. Howe, Rutland; Judge Ezra J. Judd, Brandon; Rev. E. M. Sherman, Claremont; Dr. Eliahu Paul, Middletown; Dr. Paget, Derby; W. Keyes, Reading; William Whitford, Addison; Frank W. Harris, Brattleboro; Rev. C. P. Freeman, Townsend; Fayette M. Marsh, Sheldon; J. T. Allen, Newport; Judge H. Russell, over 30 years Judge of Probate, Bristol; J. S. Carpenter, Bennington; Luther Pease, Hartford; Ferdinand Tyler, Brattleboro; James Graham, South Peacham; Col. Wright, Starkboro, a veteran of the war of 1812; Rev. Joseph Underwood, East Hardwick; Dea. Daniel Thompson, Brattleboro; Dr. O. W. Drew, Waterbury; Wm. Fuller, St. Johnsbury; Rev. M. R. Peck, Brookfield; Louis V. A. Hurl, Burlington, Vermont's Centenarian, being 104 years; Hartwell Powers, Ferrisburgh, another veteran of 1812; Thomas Bartlett, Ex. Lyndon; H. R. Dyer, Rutland; Capt. C. C. Cody, Middlebury; Ephraim Mills, Burlington; Hiram Hollows, St. Albans; Charles Bancroft, Montpelier; Sewall Palfam, Ludlow; Hon. Nathan Sprague, Brandon; Hon. Thomas E. Powers, Woodstock; Rev. Benjamin Shaw, an anti-slavery lecturer, Landgrove.

J. S. Adams, the first and very popular secretary of our board of education; N. P. Foster, D. D., so many years a pastor in Burlington, and Rev. B. D. Ames, at one time settled in Charlotte, are among old Vermonters who have passed away.

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